

MACHEN'S INFLUENCE NOW STANDS HIM IN GOOD STEAD

As Far Back as the Early Nineties He Was Accused of Obtaining Money From the Postoffice Funds for Services Which Were Never Rendered.

Former Assistant Superintendent of Free Delivery Division, William W. Hill, Made Damaging Accusations Before Senate Committee.

Testified That Lorenz, "Box Repairer," Was Inexperienced, and That He Denied Ever Having Received Compensation for His Alleged Work.

That the irregularities in the Postoffice Department are not confined to recent date is indicated by certain charges, which were filed against A. W. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery division, as far back as the early nineties.

Under oath before a committee of the United States Senate, the former assistant superintendent of the free delivery division, William W. Hill, stated that Machen had contrived to secure the payment of \$269 from the Postoffice funds for service, which had never been rendered, and which he knew had not been rendered.

His Powerful Influence.

These facts were presented before the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment April 24, 1897, but because they were charged only with an investigation looking to the improvement of the civil service, they did not go into the question in detail and merely gave Mr. Machen an opportunity to reply. The latter denied the good name of his accuser and made denial of several minor points in the testimony.

That so serious a charge has not been proved to the bottom by the proper authorities seems incredible, and is but an instance of the powerful influences that Machen and his supporters have been able to command. It is proper, it is being asked, that the unrestricted expenditure of millions of public money should be entrusted to a man while such charges are hanging over him? If Mr. Machen is blameless in the matter, it is argued he should be given the opportunity to prove it and not content himself with having the matter hushed.

The Testimony.

The following is an exact reprint of the testimony taken before the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment as it appears upon page 120 of Senate report No. 659 for the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress. It reads:

"In connection with the employment of these spies (in the free delivery service) there is one feature, but I do not know whether it is admissible in the contention of the commission. I do not know to what extent it is practiced, but I do know of a single case, that is, the employment of Henry L. Lorenz, who was a brother commissioner of mine. He is a man who was appointed as a box repairer in the Postoffice Department, and detailed to the Court of Claims to be a commissioner of that court.

Alleged "Box Repairers."

"These agents were first appointed and denominated as box repairers or mechanics, ostensibly to repair letter boxes in the streets, though they never repaired any in their whole experience. Mr. Lorenz was to occupy the position of commissioner of the court. In order first to afford compensation at all, and afterwards to increase his compensation to a decent figure, he was appointed, in the guise of one of these spies, as a box repairer and immediately commissioned by the Court of Claims to pass upon and examine an inferior class of claims which were being considered in

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

It is colder this morning in the upper Ohio valley and the lower lake region, and thence eastward to New England. It is also colder in the south Atlantic States, where the southern limit of freezing temperature extends to Jacksonville. Generally fair weather will prevail tonight and Saturday.

The winds along the middle Atlantic Coast will continue fresh northwesterly. Steamers departing today for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 16
12 m. 26
1 p. m. 26

THE SUN.
Sun sets today 4:56 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow 7:19 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.
High tide today 3:45 p. m.
Low tide today 10:30 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 4:05 a. m.
Low tide tomorrow 10:39 a. m.

THE SWORN STATEMENT OF MACHEN'S FORMER ASSISTANT

"The only way Mr. Machen could get the \$269 was not only to forge the signature of Mr. Lorenz to the voucher which was sent to New York, but afterward to forge the indorsement to the check which was sent by the postmaster at New York. I believe that if the check were recovered from the Treasury today it would be found that the indorsement is in Mr. Machen's handwriting."—Senate Report No. 659, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session.

small cities, and he went off about it the same as I did.

"Mr. Lorenz was first appointed by the Postoffice Department shortly after the first of November, 1894, but because he had been hard up and out of office for some time, therefore, his pay, at \$3 a day, was antedated from the first of July, 1894, and the postmaster at New York was ordered to send the money not to Mr. Lorenz, but to Mr. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery division; and that amount was \$269, which you will find charged in the accounts of the New York Postoffice for the first quarter of the fiscal year, payable to Henry M. Lorenz.

"Machen Was Paid."

"Senator Lodge—These secret agents were paid from the revenue of the particular offices to which they were detailed?"

"Mr. Hill—Yes, sir; but in Mr. Lorenz's case he was not in the service at all until about the 1st of November; I know he was not in it prior to the 1st of November 1894 and the date line of his appointment is the 1st, 3d, or 5d of November, 1894. Notwithstanding that, for the first four months preceding that date he was ordered to be paid by the postmaster at New York at the rate of \$3 for every day, Sundays included, and that money was sent by the postmaster at New York, individually.

REPUBLICAN BREECH LIKELY OVER TRUSTS

Littlefield and Jenkins Said to Be at Odds Over Measure for the House.

The House Committee on Judiciary today decided to favorably report the bill introduced by Mr. Littlefield of Maine, in accordance with the suggestion of Attorney General Knox, to expedite the hearing and determination of suits in equity or hereafter brought under the Sherman anti-trust law.

This bill in no way conflicts with the two bills introduced by Mr. Jenkins yesterday, drawn by Attorney General Knox, one of which provides for perfecting the Sherman law.

A serious rupture is growing almost hourly between Mr. Littlefield and Mr. Jenkins, both of whom are the authors of several anti-trust measures. Neither of the men agreed with the other in his views as to the best method of curbing the trusts. Mr. Jenkins, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, named Mr. Littlefield as chairman of the subcommittee to consider anti-trust legislation.

The sub-committees have been holding almost daily sessions in an endeavor to prepare a bill embodying the views of the President and Attorney General, as expressed in the latter's letter to Mr. Littlefield. A rough draft had been made ready, and it was expected that a

BOOTH'S CHARITY PLAN; OCCUPATION FOR POOR

Proposes Self-Supporting Industrial Institutions.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 9.—Gen. William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, announces that as a result of his tour of America he has decided to make an effort to raise a great sum of money with which to establish and maintain industrial institutions for the poor in every big city in the United States and on large farms.

He said the money was wanted merely to start the enterprises; that under the system proposed all the institutions would be self-sustaining.

FIRE DESTROYS FULTONVILLE'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL PLANT
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The village of Fultonville, Montgomery county, last night suffered a \$40,000 loss by fire, which was started in the Wiles Manufacturing Company's iron bed factory by an explosion, the cause of which has not yet been determined.

Owing to the very limited fire-fighting facilities, the blaze had its own way. A portion of the Empire Coaling Company's plant and the State carpenter shop, located on the Erie Canal, were somewhat damaged.

HUDSON FROZEN SOLID FROM SHORE TO SHORE AT NYACK
TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The Hudson is frozen solid across to Nyack. Many have walked across the river.

This is the widest part of the river. It is three and a half miles from shore to shore.

GERMANY ACCREDITS VON STERNBURG TO THE UNITED STATES

Will Succeed Von Holleben as Ambassador.

THE PRESIDENT'S FRIEND

Formerly Located in Washington, He Was Boon Companion of the Then Assistant Secretary.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—It is officially announced that Baron Speck von Sternburg, at present German consul at Calcutta, will succeed Count von Holleben as German Ambassador at Washington.

Baron von Sternburg is at present in Berlin. He will sail for America tomorrow.

The diplomatic corps was surprised yesterday by the dispatch received at the State Department from Berlin announcing the selection of Baron Speck von Sternburg as charge d'affaires in the absence of Dr. Von Holleben, who has obtained an indefinite leave of absence on account of ill-health. Even then rumors of the latter's definite retirement were current.

The President's Friend.

Baron von Sternburg may, perhaps, be regarded as a friend of President Roosevelt. Several years ago the baron was located in this city as an attaché of the German embassy, and became well acquainted with the President, who was then a member of the Civil Service Commission. Recently the baron was a guest of the President at the White House, and was entertained as one of the family.

When Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and prior to that, he and Baron von Sternburg, General Wood, and Sir Michael H. Herbert, now the British ambassador, were almost inseparable friends. All being fond of athletic exercise, they used to walk or ride together nearly every day. There was much rivalry as to who should outdo the other.

First one and then another, in turn, would lay out the ride or the walk for the day, each trying to find the most difficult and roughest country possible over which to lead the rest as a test of their endurance. Though Baron von Sternburg is a frail looking man, seemingly not to be classed with the others for athletic feats, he proved himself the equal of any and won the high admiration of Mr. Roosevelt by leading the party over some of the most difficult trails that could be found about Washington.

Official Intimation.

The statement in a Berlin dispatch that an intimation had been given that the appointment of Baron von Sternburg would be pleasing to President Roosevelt is regarded as correct. It is an unusual thing for such an intimation to be given, but some other unusual things recently have occurred in connection with our intercourse with the foreign powers. At all events, the selection is one which is apt to contribute much to the cordiality of relations between the United States and Germany.

It has been the policy of Germany, heretofore, not to appoint to a foreign post one who by marriage or personal association is closely associated with the country to which he is accredited. Great Britain has followed a different policy, and in the selection of Sir Michael Herbert not only chose a man who was a personal friend of President Roosevelt, but who had married an American. Germany now follows this example, Baron von Sternburg having married an American woman.

Departure Clouded.

Baron von Sternburg was successful in his career at Washington, but his departure was clouded by the impression that he had been reduced to a lower position, that of consul general to Calcutta, because his government was dissatisfied with the manner in which he conducted the Samoan negotiations. It has since been proven that his conduct of these negotiations was all that could be desired by Germany. Recently he was called to Berlin and was received by the German Emperor with marks of distinction. Returning from Berlin to his post at Calcutta, he came to this country and was immediately invited to spend some time with the President as his family guest.

TWENTY HOUSES DESTROYED BY BIG OIL FIRE IN AUSTRIA

Twenty-six Petroleum Wells in Galicia Ablaze—One Girl Dead.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—Twenty-six petroleum wells at Boryslav, Galicia, caught fire this morning.

Before the blaze was under control, the conflagration had spread to surrounding houses and twenty were destroyed. One girl died as the result of burns. The damage will amount to 600,000 kronen.

GERMAN WARSHIP SUPPLIES TO BE TAKEN ON AT NEW YORK

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 9.—The German steamship Pisa sailed for New York today, and there will load a cargo of supplies purchased by agents of the German government for the use of the warships in Venezuelan waters.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY NOT SO CERTAIN AS IT APPEARED TO BE

Lively Fight Against Treaty Now Likely.

THE DOWNFALL OF OXNARD

His Repudiation by Beet Sugar Interests, Puts New Phase on the Situation.

Stories that the Cuban treaty will not find much opposition when it comes up for ratification must be revised to fit the changing attitude of the Senators representing the beet sugar interests of Michigan, the cane sugar men of the South, and several Democratic Senators. The repudiation of Oxnard, by the Michigan sugar dealers, has aided in destroying the smooth roadway for the treaty.

Senator Foster, of Louisiana, representing the cane sugar industries of the South, has been making a canvass of the Democratic members with a view of determining the percentage of Senators of the minority party that may be depended upon to oppose the treaty. The Senators from Texas, the one from Florida, and the two from Alabama, have pledged themselves to Mr. Foster, which, with his own vote and that of his colleague, Mr. McNary, makes a total of eight, which Mr. Foster considers a respectable pledged showing. He claims also to have the votes of the two Mississippi and the two Georgia Senators in prospect.

Burrows and Alger.

Senators Burrows of Michigan and Dietrich of Nebraska have signified their intention of opposing the treaty in its entirety. What other Senators on the Republican side of the chamber will oppose the treaty cannot be learned, but there are indications of a revival of the opposition of last session, which killed the Cuban bill.

Despite the attitude of the beet sugar interests of Michigan, it is generally believed Senator Alger will support the measure, even against the protests of his constituents, thus supporting the wishes of the Administration and of commerce along other lines which demands a treaty of some kind to settle trade with the island.

Change of Conditions.

There is the gravest feeling among Administration Senators over the changing conditions. When Mr. Oxnard took a stand approving the treaty it was generally believed this portended prompt ratification. The repudiation of the president of the Beet Sugar Association had not been considered a possibility.

The California Senators are said to be considering the treaty in a new light, and it is feared by the friends of the measure that they, too, may join the opposition.

The Foreign Relations Committee will meet Monday for the purpose of hearing arguments on the Cuban treaty, against the clause which prohibits the exportation of any tobacco from the United States into Cuba. Senator Tallaferro of Florida will introduce a delegation of tobacco dealers at Key West.

RUMOR OF CHAMBERLAIN'S ASSASSINATION A CANARD

Report Arose From Despatch Announcing Serious Illness of Alfred Beit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A London special sent out by the stock ticker says that securities have been unfavorably affected by an unconfirmed report that Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain has been shot at in South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—In official circles nothing is known of the reported attack in South Africa on Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. It is believed that it is a canard.

The colonial office believes there is not a vestige of foundation for the report. The stock exchange rumor of the assassination arose undoubtedly from a

Johannesburg dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, stating that Alfred Beit had been stricken with apoplexy and was dying. Stocks declined on the rumor.

The seriousness of Mr. Beit's condition was exaggerated. He has been quite ill, but the latest news as to his condition has been more encouraging. The members of the firm of Werner, Beit & Co., do not believe the report that Mr. Beit is dying.

A dispatch from Cape Town says the doctors report an improvement in Mr. Beit's condition. Dr. Jameson has started from Cape Town in a special train or Johannesburg to see Mr. Beit.

NEW YORK TO PAY \$16 A TON FOR COAL

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—There was no advance today in the price of coal to retail dealers.

The retailers, however, expect that it will not be long before the so-called "free on board" on the Jersey side of the river from \$10, the present quotation, to \$12. Should the price to retailers go to \$12 a ton, the price to consumers would rise to \$16.

ITALY GATHERS AT TOMB OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL

Vatican Jealous of Demonstration in Honor of Government.

ROME, Jan. 9.—Today is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of King Victor Emmanuel. Thousands of Italians are gathered in Rome from all the provinces, and in solemn procession they made their way to his tomb in the Pantheon.

That the government may not have greater honor than the church, the Vatican is putting forth its greatest efforts to the end that the demonstration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo will far outlive today's demonstration.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Arrived: Furesnes, from Glasgow.

SENATE COMMITTEE MAY SUMMON BAER

EX-GOVERNOR HASTINGS OF PENNSYLVANIA DEAD

Executive of Keystone State From 1895 to 1899.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Jan. 6.—Ex-Governor Daniel H. Hastings died at 10 o'clock this morning.

Ex-Governor Hastings was born at Salona, Pa., February 26, 1849. Brought up on a farm, he received only a common school education. He studied law, however, and was admitted to the bar in 1875.

He continued his practice until 1888, when he became interested in the coal and banking interests of the Keystone State. He continued in this work until elected Governor of the State. He was appointed adjutant general of the State in 1887 and served in that capacity until 1891.

While holding this office, the great Johnstown flood occurred, and he had charge of the relief measures.

He was chosen a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1888, and placed John Sherman in nomination for President. He was elected chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the national Republican convention in 1896, placing Senator M. S. Quay in nomination for President.

He was governor of Pennsylvania from 1895 to 1899. Since his retirement from that office he has lived at Bellefonte, Pa.

NAVAL HERO SUSTAINS REPUTATION AT A FIRE

Patsy Gallivan Rescues Nine From Burning Building.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Patsy Gallivan, the hero of the battleship Indiana in the naval battle off Santiago, became a hero again today, and carried nine panic-stricken persons from a burning building.

Gallivan is now a policeman. He was passing Second Avenue just before dawn today when he heard screams and cries for help. Running around into Thirty-sixth Street he saw the fire-escapes in front of the four-story tenement at No. 322 crowded with men and women. Smoke was pouring out of the building.

Herman Sievers, aged sixty, weighing 300 pounds had essayed to descend the fire-escape first. His breath caused him to be caught, and he could neither ascend nor descend, and all above him were blocked.

Gallivan ran up to where Sievers was enclosed and pulled him out. He then carried him down to the street, a feat requiring great strength. That gave a clear passage for the others on the fire-escape. Gallivan and another policeman then rescued several other inmates.

Machen Is Summoned.

Among the other witnesses who were summoned to testify before the committee this afternoon are S. S. Daish, of S. S. Daish & Sons; Charles Werner, A. W. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery division of the Postoffice Department, and a member of the coal firm of Machen Bros.; W. W. Bowie, freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and John F. Legge, terminal agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Senate committee will also call upon the Postoffice Department to produce the proposals for furnishing fuel to the department for the remainder of the fiscal year, as opened by the postoffice officials last Monday. The members of the committee are desirous of securing light on the subject as to why Machen Bros. are able to supply coal to the department at \$3.75, when other dealers are compelled to charge prices running as high as \$9.45 for the very same article.

As on yesterday the committee room was crowded with those interested when the examination of witnesses began. Barry Bulkley, secretary of the citizens' coal syndicate committee, sat to the left of Senator Stewart, who frequently consulted him.

Baer May Be Called.

The significance of the work undertaken by the committee began to dawn upon those present as Senator Stewart and other members of the committee delved into the secrets of the coal trade. It was announced that whoever could shed the least light on the situation would be summoned and it was intimated that before the hearing was concluded President George F. Baer, of the Reading Company, and others connected with the mining and transportation of coal would be called upon to give the committee the benefit of whatever knowledge they possess.

From the point of view of those who were examined yesterday and today it was made evident that the operators or their middlemen were alone responsible for the extortionate prices. The committee proposes to ascertain just who are sharing in these excessive profits. They want to know why, if soft coal can be mined and sold at a profit for 90 cents last year, as was testified before it, an additional profit of from \$3 to \$5 a ton should be extorted now. Those who are responsible will be given an opportunity to defend themselves before the committee.

Reading President to Explain Conditions Under Which Local Coal Dealers Are Charged Exorbitant Prices for the Product.

Question as to What Becomes of Fifty or More Cars of Anthracite This Company Is Said to Send Here Each Day.

Developments before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia today made it evident that behind the unpretentious resolutions directing that committee to investigate the cause of the shortage of coal in this city and that of the excessive prices which are charged, is to be found the beginning of an inquiry that will be national in its scope.

Interest today was centered in the appearance of V. Baldwin Johnson to answer the question as to from whom he secured his supplies of coal.

"These men who are charging the local dealers from 100 to 200 per cent more for coal than they did before the strike are the very persons we wish to bring before this committee, and I shall insist upon your giving their names," Senator Stewart informed him.

Sought Legal Advice.

Mr. Johnson had sought the advice of his attorney overnight, but prior to going on the stand today he refused to say anything other than that he would stand upon his rights in the case.

Another most important development of the session, and one that may be fraught with the greatest significance, was the absence of James A. Lounsbury, local agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, who has the distribution of the coal throughout the city in charge. Mr. Lounsbury had been requested to appear before the committee. He will now be subpoenaed and brought before it.

Immediately following the adjournment of the committee yesterday, the clerk telephoned a request to Mr. Lounsbury to appear this afternoon. Mr. Lounsbury, the clerk of the committee was informed, was not in, but the message would be delivered to him as soon as he returned. This morning Mr. Lounsbury was in his office at an early hour, gave a few hurried directions to the clerk in charge, and announced his intention of leaving Washington immediately for Philadelphia to consult the Reading officials.

Mr. Lounsbury said that he had not been informed that he was wanted before the Congress committee. The one clerk that ordinarily does duty in the office said that the phone on this occasion had been answered by another clerk, whose name he would not give. This clerk, he explained, had failed to inform Mr. Lounsbury.

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(Continued on Tenth Page.)